

THE  
DRUGGISTS'  
REFERENCE BOOK  
1892,

consisting of various and useful information, arranged in tabulated form, selected from

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON'S  
PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST,

and including a very

COMPLETE DOSE TABLE

of the official and unofficial Drugs, according to the English and Metric Systems, arranged in accordance with the

U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA, 1890,


which is preparing for publication, and in which the metric system has been adopted.

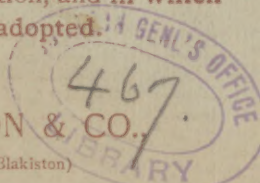
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## CALENDAR FOR 1892.

JANUARY.							APRIL.							JULY.							OCTOBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	31	..	..	..	..	..

FEBRUARY.							MAY.							AUGUST.							NOVEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
28	29	..	..	..	..	..	29	30	31	..	..	..	..	28	29	30	31	..	..	..	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MARCH.							JUNE.							SEPTEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	1	2	3	4	5	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30	31	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	..	..	25	26	27	28	29	30	..	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

# THE METRIC OR FRENCH DECIMAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BY  
OSCAR OLDBERG, PHARM. D.

The metric system is based upon the METER, which is the standard unit of *length* of that system, and equal to 39.370432 inches, or about 10 per cent. longer than the yard.

The metric unit of *fluid measure* is the LITER—the cube of  $\frac{1}{10}$  Meter, or 1000 Cubic-centimeters—equal to about 34 fluid ounces.

The metric unit of *weight* is the GRAM, which represents the weight of one Cubic-centimeter of water at its maximum density. It is equal to about 15 grains.

One CUBIC-CENTIMETER is equal to about 16 minims.

IN WRITING PRESCRIPTIONS IT IS SUFFICIENTLY ACCURATE AND SAFE TO CONSIDER 1 GRAM AS EXACTLY EQUAL TO 15 TROY GRAINS, AND TO CONSIDER 1 CUBIC-CENTIMETER AS EQUAL TO 15 MINIMS.

We accordingly have:—

- 1 Gram equal to  $\frac{1}{15}$  troy grains.
- 1 troy grain equal to  $\frac{1}{15}$  Gram.
- 1 Cubic-centimeter equal to  $\frac{1}{15}$  fluid drachm.
- 1 fluid drachm equal to  $\frac{1}{15}$  Cubic-centimeter.

Hence—

1. TO CONVERT TROY GRAINS INTO GRAMS, OR MINIMS INTO CUBIC-CENTIMETERS:—

a. *Divide by 10, and from the quotient subtract one-third; or, b. Divide by 15; and*

2. TO CONVERT APOTHECARIES' DRACHMS INTO GRAMS, OR FLUID DRACHMS INTO CUBIC-CENTIMETERS, *multiply by 4.*

In writing prescriptions the "Gram" (abbreviated "Gm.") and "Cubic-centimeter" (abbreviated "C. c.," which may be called "fluigram," and written "f Gm") only, should be used.

All other terms, and units, and prefixes, used in the metric system, may be wholly ignored by the physician and the pharmacist.

Example of a Metric Prescription.

℞. Hydrarg. Chloridi. Corros.....	0/25 Gm.
Potassii Iodidi .....	10 00 Gm.
Aquæ.....	100 00 C. c.
Tinct. Cinch. Comp.....	100 00 C. c.
Mix.	

The use of a decimal line prevents possible errors.

To write a prescription for fifteen doses of any medicine, write it first for *one* dose in *grains* and *minims*, and then substitute the same number of "Grams" and "fluigrams," thus:—

℞. Opil.....	gr. i.
Camphoræ.....	gr. ij.

Make one pill,

and to get fifteen such doses in metric terms, write:—

℞. Opil.....	1 Gm.
Camphoræ .....	2 Gm.

Make fifteen pills.

The Gram and the Cubic-centimeter (*fluigram*) when referring to liquids, may be considered as equal quantities, except the liquids be very heavy (as in the case of chloroform) or very light (as in the case of ether).

Measures may be discarded and weights exclusively employed, if preferred. All quantities in a prescription would then be expressed in GRAMS.

The average "DROP" (water) may be considered equal to 0.05 C. c., or 0.05 Gm. An average TEASPOON holds 5 C. c., and an average TABLESPOON 20 C. c. Decimal numbers should be used as far as practicable without sacrifice of accuracy as to strength and dose of the preparation. It is safe to prescribe 30 Gm. for one troy ounce, and 250 C. c. for eight fluid ounces.

# TABLE FOR CONVERTING APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO GRAMS.

TROY WEIGHT.	METRIC.	GRAMS FOR LIQUIDS.			
Grains.	Grams.	APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.	Lighter* than Water.	Specific Gravity† of Water.	Heavier‡ than Water.
$\frac{1}{300}$	.00016	m 1	.055	.06	.08
$\frac{1}{200}$	.00033	2	.10	.12	.15
$\frac{1}{128}$	.0005	3	.16	.18	.24
$\frac{1}{100}$	.00065	4	.22	.24	.32
$\frac{1}{64}$	.001	5	.28	.30	.40
$\frac{1}{40}$	.0015	6	.32	.36	.48
$\frac{1}{30}$	.002	7	.38	.42	.55
$\frac{1}{20}$	.003	8	.45	.50	.65
$\frac{1}{16}$	.004	9	.50	.55	.73
$\frac{1}{12}$	.005	10	.55	.60	.80
$\frac{1}{10}$	.006	15	.80	.72	.96
$\frac{1}{8}$	.008	16	.90	1.00	1.32
$\frac{1}{6}$	.010	20	1.12	1.25	1.60
$\frac{1}{4}$	.016	25	1.40	1.55	2.00
$\frac{1}{3}$	.02	30	1.70	1.90	2.50
$\frac{1}{2}$	.03	35	2.00	2.20	2.90
1	.065	40	2.25	2.50	3.30
2	.13	48	2.70	3.00	4.00
3	.20	50	2.80	3.12	4.15
4	.26	60 fʒj	3.40	3.75	5.00
5	.32	72	4.00	4.50	6.00
6	.39	80	4.50	5.00	6.65
8	.52	90	5.10	5.60	7.50
10	.65	96	5.40	6.00	8.00
15	1.00	100	5.60	6.25	8.30
20 ʒj	1.30	120 fʒij	6.75	7.50	10.00
24	1.50	160	9.00	10.00	13.30
26	1.62	180 fʒiij	10.10	11.25	15.00
30 ʒss	1.95	240 fʒss	13.50	15.00	20.00
40	2.60	fʒv	16.90	18.75	25.00
50	3.20	fʒvj	20.25	22.50	30.00
60 ʒj	3.90	fʒviij	23.60	26.25	35.00
120 ʒij	7.80	fʒj	27.00	30.00	40.00
180	11.65	fʒij	54.00	60.00	80.00
240 ʒss	15.50	fʒiij	81.00	90.00	120.00
300	19.40	fʒiv	108.00	120.00	160.00
360	23.30	fʒv	135.00	150.00	200.00
420	27.20	fʒvi	162.00	180.00	240.00
480 ʒj	31.10	fʒviij	216.00	240.00	320.00

\* Lighter than water are tinctures, spirits, compound spirit of ether, sweet spirit of nitre, fixed and volatile oils. Æther Fortior, fʒj = grams 2.80.

† Same as water are waters, liquids, decoctions, infusions, most fluid extracts, and tinctures made with dilute alcohol.

‡ Heavier than water are syrups, glycerin, a few fluid extracts, and chloroform. Of the latter, fʒj = grams 5.50.



## POSOLOGICAL TABLE

(MEADOW'S).

The following Posological Table is taken from the Guy's Hospital Pharmacopœia. It is to be read as follows: Suppose that the maximum dose of a given liquid is one fluid ounce, the dose for an infant one month old is thirty minims. If the substance be a solid, and the maximum dose is sixty grains, then the dose for an infant of a month old is three grains, and so on for the several ages stated. The maximum doses are given at the top of each of the three columns, and the doses for the different ages are opposite to those ages.

AGE.	MAXIMUM DOSE.		
	One fluid ounce.	Twenty grains.	Sixty grains.
One month.....	minims 30	gr. 1	grs. 3
Three months.....	—	—	grs. 4
Six months.....	minims 40	grs. 2	grs. 6
Nine months.....	—	—	grs. 7
One year.....	fl. dr. j.	grs. 3	grs. 8
Two years.....	fl. drs. iss.	grs. 4	grs. 10
Three years.....	fl. drs. iss.	grs. 4	grs. 12
Four years.....	fl. drs. ij.	grs. 5	grs. 15
Five years.....	fl. drs. ijss.	grs. 6	grs. 18
Six years.....	fl. drs. iij.	grs. 7	grs. 20
Seven years.....	fl. drs. iijss.	grs. 8	grs. 25
Eight years.....	fl. oz. ss.	grs. 10	grs. 30
Ten years.....	fl. drs. ivss.	grs. 12	grs. 35
Twelve years.....	fl. drs. v.	grs. 14	grs. 40
Thirteen years.....	fl. drs. vss.	grs. 15	—
Fifteen years.....	fl. drs. vj.	grs. 16	grs. 45
Eighteen years.....	fl. drs. vjss.	grs. 17	—
Twenty years.....	fl. drs. vij.	grs. 18	grs. 50
Twenty to forty-five years.....	fl. oz. j.	grs. 20	grs. 60
Fifty years.....	fl. drs. vij.	grs. 18	grs. 50
Sixty to seventy years.....	fl. drs. vj.	grs. 16	grs. 45
Eighty to ninety years.....	fl. drs. v.	grs. 14	grs. 40
One hundred years.....	fl. oz. ss.	grs. 10	grs. 30

# DOSE TABLE.

GIVING THE DOSES OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL DRUGS  
IN BOTH THE ENGLISH AND METRIC SYSTEMS.

COMPILED SPECIALLY FOR THE PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST.

FOR 1892.

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND CORRECTED BY GEORGE M. GOULD, M.D.,  
OPHTHALMIC SURGEON TO THE PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL;  
AUTHOR OF "A NEW MEDICAL DICTIONARY," ETC.

The Doses given are for adults; for children the following rule (Young's) will be found the most convenient. Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age, to get the denominator of the fraction, the numerator of which is 1. Thus, for a child two years old,  $\frac{2+12}{2} = 7$  and the dose is one-seventh of that for an adult. Of powerful narcotics scarcely more than one-half of this proportion should be used. Of mild cathartics, two or even three times the proportion may be employed.

In a general way it may be said that approximately the dose for a child of one month is  $\frac{1}{20}$  that of an adult; for one of 3 months,  $\frac{1}{15}$ ; 6 months,  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; 1 year,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; 2 years,  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; 3 years,  $\frac{1}{5}$ ; 5 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 8 years,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; 10 years,  $\frac{2}{5}$ ; 12 years,  $\frac{3}{5}$ ; 15 years,  $\frac{4}{5}$ ; 20 to 45 years, adult dosage; 50 years,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; 60 years,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; 80 years,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

For Hypodermatic Injection, the dose should be one-half of that used by the mouth; by rectum, five-fourths of the same.

The letters gr. stand for grains; ℥, minims; ʒ, drachms; ʒ, ounces; gm., grams; cgm., centigrams.

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Abstract.			Acid. gallic. .	gr. 3-15	0.200-1.000
aconiti. . .	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.016-0.033	gall. in albu-		
aspidosperm	" 5-20	0.333-1.333	minuria. .	" 10-60	0.666-4.000
belladonnæ.	" $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.033-0.100	hydrobrom.	" 10-15	0.666-1.000
cannab. ind.	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	34%. . .	" 10-15	0.666-1.000
conii. . .	" 1-2	0.066-0.133	hydrobrom.		
digitalis. .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	dil., . .	℥ 40-52	2.666-8.000
gelsemii. .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	hydrochlor.	" 3-10	0.200-0.666
hyoscyami.	" 2-5	0.133-0.333	hydrochlor.		
ignatiæ. .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	dil., . .	" 10-30	0.666-2.000
ipecac. . .	" 3-30	0.200-2.000	hydrocyan.		
jalapæ. . .	" 6-10	0.400-0.666	dil., . .	" 2-6	0.133-0.400
nuc. vom., .	" $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.016-0.033	lactic. . .	gr. 15-60	1.000-4.000
phytolacææ.	" 5-15	0.333-1.000	nitr., . .	℥ 3-10	0.200-0.666
pilocarpi. .	" 6-30	0.400-2.000	nitr. dil., .	" 10-30	0.666-2.000
podophylli.	" 4-10	0.266-0.666	nitro-hydro-		
senegæ. . .	" 4-10	0.266-0.666	chlor., . .	" 3-10	0.200-0.666
valerianæ.	" 10-15	0.666-1.000	nitro-hydro-		
veratr. vir.,	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	chlor. dil.,	" 5-20	0.333-1.333
Acet. lobeliæ,	℥ 15-30	1.000-2.000	phosphoric		
opii. . . .	" 5-16	0.333-1.066	(50%). . .	gr. 3-15	0.200-1.000
sanguinar.	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	phosphoric		
scillæ. . .	" 10-30	0.666-2.000	dil., . .	℥ 10-30	0.666-2.000
Acid. acet. dil.	" 60-90	4.000-6.000	salicylic. .	gr. 5-20	0.333-1.333
arsenios. .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001-0.003	sulphuric. .	℥ 5-10	0.333-0.666
benzoic. . .	" 5-15	0.333-1.000	sulph. dil.,	" 5-30	0.333-2.000
boric. . . .	" 5-10	0.333-0.666	sulphuric		
carbolic. .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	arom., . .	" 5-10	0.333-0.666

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Acid. sulphur.	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000	Camphora, .	gr. 3-10	0.200-0.666
tannic, . . .	gr. 2-10	0.133-0.666	Camph. monob.	" 2-5	0.133-0.333
Aconit. (white crystals),	" $\frac{1}{400}$ — $\frac{1}{200}$	0.000167-0.0003	Cantharis, .	" $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.033-0.133
Adonidin, . .	" $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004-0.006	Capsicum, .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200
Aloe, . . .	" 2-5	0.133-0.333	Castoreum, .	" 6-15	0.400-1.000
Alouin, . . .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	Catechu, . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
Alumen, . . .	" 10-15	0.666-1.000	Cerui nitras, .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200
Ammonii ben- zoas, . . .	" 10-20	0.666-1.333	oxalas, . . .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200
bromid, . . .	" 5-30	0.333-2.000	Chinoidinum, .	" 3-30	0.200-2.000
carb, . . .	" 3-10	0.200-0.666	Chloral, . . .	" 3-20	0.200-1.333
chlorid, . . .	" 10-30	0.666-2.000	Chloroformum	℥ 1-5	0.066-0.333
iodid, . . .	" 3-15	0.200-1.000	Chrysarobin, .	gr. 3-15	0.200-1.000
phosph, . . .	" 5-20	0.333-1.333	Cinchona, . .	" 15-60	1.000-4.000
picras, . . .	" $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.016-0.033	Cinchonidina, .	"	
sulph, . . .	" 3-15	0.200-1.000	and its salts	" 1-30	0.066-2.000
valer, . . .	" 3-15	0.200-1.000	Cinchonina, .	" 1-30	0.066-2.000
Amyl nitris, .	℥ 2-5	0.133-0.333	and its salts	" 6-30	0.400-2.000
Amylum ioda- tum, . . .	gr. 3-30	0.200-2.000	Cinnamomum, .	" 6-30	0.400-2.000
Antifebrin, .	" 2-15	0.133-1.000	Cocainesol.p.c.	" 1-4	
Antimonii et pot. tartr.;	"		Codeina, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.033-0.133
diaph, . . .	" $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$	0.003-0.005	Confectio sen- Coniina, and its	" 1-2	0.066-0.133
et pot. tartr.;	"		salts, . . .	" $\frac{1}{24}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$	0.001-0.002
emetie, . . .	" 1-2	0.066-0.133	Copaiba, . . .	℥ 15-60	1.000-4.000
oxid, . . .	" $\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.100-0.133	Cota, . . .	gr. 1-2	0.066-0.133
oxysulphur, .	" $\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.033-0.133	Cotoina, . . .	" $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.011-0.033
sulphid, . . .	" $\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.033-0.133	Creasotum, .	℥ 1-3	0.066-0.200
sulphuret, . .	" $\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.033-0.133	Creta prepar, .	gr. 15-75	1.000-5.000
Antipyrin, . .	" 10-20	0.666-1.333	Croton chloral, .	" 1-5	0.666-0.333
Apiol, . . .	" 3-5	0.200-0.333	Cubeba, . . .	" 15-60	1.000-4.000
Apomorph. hy- drochlor, . .	" $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.002-0.006	Cupri acetat, .	" $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.006-0.016
Aqua ammon, .	℥ 6-30	0.400-2.000	sulphas, . . .	" $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.016-0.033
amygd. amar	5 2-4	8.000-16.000	Cupri am., . .	" $\frac{1}{8}$ -1	0.011-0.066
camphoræ, . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	16.000-64.000	Curare, . . .	" $\frac{3}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.002-0.011
chlori, . . .	5 1-4	4.000-16.000	Curarina, . .	" $\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001-0.003
creasoti, . . .	" 1-4	4.000-16.000	Daturine, . . .	" $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.00067-0.00134
laurocerasi, .	℥ 6-30	0.400-2.000	Decoct. aloes comp., . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	16.000-64.000
Argenti iodid, .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.033-0.133	sarsap.comp.	" 2-6	64.000-192.000
nitras, . . .	" $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.011-0.022	Digitalinum, .	gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$	0.001-0.002
oxid, . . .	" $\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.033-0.133	Digitalis, . . .	" $\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.033-0.133
Arsenii iodid, .	" $\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.001-0.006	Duboisina, and its salts, . .	" $\frac{1}{128}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0005-0.001
Assafoetida, .	" 5-20	0.333-1.333	Elaterinum; .	"	
Atropina, . . .	" $\frac{1}{128}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$	0.0005-0.002	U.S.P.1880	" $\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{13}$	0.001-0.005
Atropinae sulp.	" $\frac{1}{128}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$	0.0005-0.002	Elaterium; .	"	
Auri et sodii chlorid, . . .	" $\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.002-0.004	U.S.P.1870	" $\frac{1}{40}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0066-0.011
Bebeerinae sul.	" 3-10	0.200-0.666	Emetina, and salts,emet. and salts, . .	" $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008-0.016
Berberina, and its salts, . . .	" 3-15	0.200-1.000	diaph, . . .	" $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0005-0.002
Bismuthi citr., et ammon.	" 3-15	0.200-1.000	Emulsio hy- drocyan, . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	2.000-4.000
citr, . . .	" 1-15	0.066-1.000	Ergota, . . .	gr. 15-60	1.000-4.000
subcarb, . . .	" 6-30	0.400-2.000	Ergotinum, . .	" 2-8	0.133-0.533
subnitr, . . .	" 30-60	2.000-4.000	Eserina, and its salts, . .	" $\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001-0.003
tannas, . . .	" 6-30	0.400-2.000	Extr. absinthii	" 2-6	0.133-0.400
valer, . . .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	absinth. fluid	℥ 15-30	1.000-2.000
Brayera, . . .	5 2-6	8.000-24.000	achilleæ, . . .	gr. 3-10	0.200-0.666
Brucina, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.001-0.004	achilleæ fluid	℥ 15-60	1.000-4.000
Caffeina, . . .	" 1-5	0.066-0.333	aconiti fol. (Engl.), . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.022-0.033
Caffeinae citras	" 1-5	0.066-0.333	aconiti fol.; U.S.P.1870	" $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.022-0.033
Calcii bromid, .	" 5-30	0.333-2.000	aconiti fol. fluid, . . .	℥ 1-5	0.066-0.333
carb, . . .	" 15-60	1.000-4.000	aconiti rad.; U.S.P.1880	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005-0.016
hypophosph.	" 3-15	0.200-1.000			
iodidum, . . .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200			
Calcii phosph.	" 15-30	1.000-2.000			
Calx sulphur, .	" $\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.022-0.066			



REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Extr. aconiti [rad.] fluid	m ½-2½	0.033-0.166	Extr. cardam comp. fl.,	m 15-45	1.000-3.000
aletridis fl.,	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	cardui ben. fl.	" 15-60	1.000-4.000
alni rub. fl.,	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	carnis, . .	gr. 15-60	1.000-4.000
aloes aquos.	gr. ½-3	0.033-0.200	cascara sag- rad. fl.,	m 10-20	0.666-1.333
alston const. fl., . . .	5 1-4	4.000-16.000	cascarillæ fl.	5 ¾-2½	3.000-10.000
angelicæ rad fl., . . .	m 30-60	2.000-4.000	castaneæ fl.,	" ¾-2½	3.000-10.000
angusturæ fl	" 15-45	1.000-3.000	catariæ fl.,	" ¼-1¼	1.000-5.000
anthemidis,	gr. 2-10	0.133-0.666	catechu liq.,	m 8-30	0.533-2.000
anthemidis fl	m 30-60	2.000-4.000	caulophylli fl	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
apocyni and- ros fl., . .	" 8-50	0.533-3.333	chelidonii fl.	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
apocyni can- nab. fl., . .	" 8-30	0.533-2.000	chelonis fl.	" 30-60	2.000-4.000
araliæ hisp. fl., . . .	" 30-60	2.000-4.000	chimaph. fl.,	5 ¾-1¼	3.000-5.000
araliæ nudic. fl., . . .	" 30-60	2.000-4.000	chionanthi fl	" ¾-2½	3.000-10.000
araliæ racem fl., . . .	" 30-60	2.000-4.000	chirette fl.,	" ½-1¼	2.000-5.000
araliæ spin. fl., . . .	" 30-60	2.000-4.000	cimicifugæ fl	m 8-30	0.533-2.000
arecæ fl., . .	" 45-75	3.000-5.000	cinchoninæ,	gr. 15-30	1.000-2.000
arnicæ flor.,	gr. 3-8	0.200-0.533	cinchoninæ fl.	m 30-60	2.000-4.000
arnicæ fl., .	m 5-15	0.333-1.000	cinchoninæ arom. fl.,	" 30-60	2.000-4.000
arnicæ rad.,	gr. 2-5	0.133-0.333	cinchoninæ comp. fl.,	5 ½-1¼	2.000-5.000
arnicæ rad. fl	m 5-15	0.333-1.000	cocculi fl.,	m 1-3	0.066-0.200
aromat. fl.,	" 30-60	2.000-4.000	colch. rad.,	gr. ½-1½	0.022-0.100
ari triphylli fl., . . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	colch. rad. fl.	m 2-4	0.133-0.266
asari fl., . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	colch. sem. fl.	" 1½-6	0.100-0.400
asclap. incar. fl., . . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	collinsoniæ fl	" 30-60	2.000-4.000
asclap. syr. fl	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	colocynt.,	gr. 1½-5	0.100-0.333
asclap. tuber. fl., . . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	colocynt comp., . .	" 1½-5	0.100-0.333
aspidii fl., .	5 1-4	4.000-16.000	condurango fl., . . .	m 8-30	0.533-2.000
aspidosperm. fl., . . .	m 15-45	1.000-3.000	conii fol. (Engl.), . .	gr. 1-4	0.066-0.266
aurantii cort fl., . . .	5 ¼-2½	1.000-10.000	conii fol. alc.,	" 1-1½	0.066-0.100
azedarach fl.,	m 15-75	1.000-5.000	U.S.P. 1870	" 1-1½	0.066-0.100
baptisæ fl.,	" 7-30	0.466-2.000	con. [fr.] alc.,	" ½-1	0.022-0.066
bellad. alco- hol., . . .	gr. ⅛-½	0.011-0.033	U.S.P. 1880	m 1-2	0.066-0.133
bellad. fol. (Engl.), . .	" ⅛-¾	0.011-0.044	conii fol. fl.,	" 1½-5	0.100-0.333
bellad. fol. fl.	m 3-6	0.200-0.400	con. [fr.] fl.,	" 1½-5	0.100-0.333
bellad. rad.,	gr. ⅛-¼	0.008-0.016	U.S.P. 1880	" 1½-5	0.100-0.333
bellad. rad. fl	m 1-3	0.066-0.200	convallariæ rad. fl., . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
berber aquil fol. fl., . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	coptidis fl.,	" 30-60	2.000-4.000
berber. vulg. fl., . . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	corn. flor. fl.,	" 30-60	2.000-4.000
boldi fl., . .	" 3-15	0.200-1.000	corydalis fl.,	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
brayeræ fl.,	5 2-4	8.000-16.000	coto fl., . .	" 3-15	0.200-1.000
bryonizæ fl.,	m 15-60	1.000-4.000	cubebæ fl., .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
buchu fl., . .	5 ½-2½	2.000-10.000	cypripedii fl.	" 15-60	1.000-4.000
calami fl., .	m 15-60	1.000-4.000	damianæ fl.,	5 ½-2½	2.000-10.000
calend. fl., .	" 15-60	1.000-4.000	delphinii fl.,	m 1-3	0.066-0.200
calumbæ, . .	gr. 3-10	0.200-0.666	digitalis, . .	gr. ⅛-½	0.011-0.033
calumbæ fl.,	m 15-60	1.000-4.000	digitalis fl.,	m 1-6	0.066-0.400
canellæ fl.,	" 15-60	1.000-4.000	dioscoreæ fl.	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
cannab. Am. fl., . . .	" 3-15	0.200-1.000	ditæ fl., . .	5 1-4	4.000-16.000
cannab. ind.,	gr. ⅛-½	0.011-0.033	dracontii fl.	gr. 30-60	2.000-4.000
cannab. ind. fl., . . .	m 3-6	0.200-0.400	droseræ fl.,	m 5-10	0.333-0.666
capsici fl.,	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	dulcamaræ,	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.000
			dulcamaræ fl	5 1-2	4.000-8.000
			ergotæ, . .	gr. 1½-8	0.100-0.533
			ergotæ fl.,	m 15-60	1.000-4.000
			eryodictyi fl.	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
			erythroxyli fl., . . .	5 ½-2	2.000-8.000
			eucalypti fl.,	m 15-60	1.000-4.000
			euonymi fl.,	" 15-60	1.000-4.000
			eupatorii fl.,	" 30-60	2.000-4.000
			euphorb. ipeec. fl., .	" 5-30	0.333-2.000
			ferri pom.,	gr. 3-15	0.200-1.000

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Extr. frangulæ fl., . . .	5 ½- 2½	2.000-10.000	Extr. lycopi fl. malti, . . .	℥ 5-30	0.333-2.000
frankenæ fl.	℥ 8-15	0.533-1.000	manzanitæ fl.	3 1- 2½	4.000-10.000
gallæ fl., . .	5 ¾- 2	3.000-8.000	marubii fl., .	“ ½- 2	2.000-8.000
gelsemii, . .	℥ 2- 8	0.133-0.533	marrubii fl., .	“ 1- 2	4.000-8.000
gelsemii fl., .	“ 5-20	0.333-1.333	matico fl., . .	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000
gent. fl., . .	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000	matricariæ, .	“ 8-30	0.533-2.000
gent. com. fl.	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000	menisperm. fl.	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000
gent. quin. fl.	“ 15-30	1.000-2.000	methystice fl.	“ 15-60	1.000-4.000
geranii fl., .	“ 15-30	1.000-2.000	mezerei, . .	gr. ½- 1	0.033-0.066
gei fl., . . .	“ 15-30	1.000-2.000	mezerei fl., .	℥ 3-10	0.200-0.666
gillenæ fl., .	“ 15-30	1.000-2.000	micromeræ, .	“ 15-60	1.000-4.000
gossypii fl., .	“ 15-45	1.000-3.000	mitchellæ fl.	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000
granati rad.			myricæ fl., .	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000
cort. fl., . .	5 ¾- 2	3.000-8.000	nectandræ, .	5 1- 4	4.000-16.000
grind. rob. fl.	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000	nuc. vom., . .	gr. ⅙- ½	0.008-0.033
grind. squar. fl., . .	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000	nuc. vom. fl.,	℥ 1- 5	0.066-0.333
guaiaci ligni fl., . . .	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000	nuphar fl., . .	“ 5-15	0.333-1.000
guaranæ fl., .	“ 15-30	1.000-2.000	nymphææ fl.,	“ 5-15	0.333-1.000
hæmatoxyli, .	gr. 8-30	0.533-2.000	œnotheræ fl.,	“ 15-30	1.000-2.000
hæmatoxyli fl., . .	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000	opii, . . . .	gr. ⅛- ½	0.011-0.033
hamamelid. fl., . . .	“ 30-90	2.000-6.000	papaveris, . .	“ ½- 2	0.033-0.133
helleb. nigris	gr. ½- 3	0.033-0.200	papaveris fl.,	℥ 15-45	1.000-3.000
helleb. nigris fl., . . .	℥ 5-15	0.333-1.000	pareiræ fl., .	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000
heloniæ fl., .	“ 8-30	0.533-2.000	petroselinæ fl.	5 1- 2	4.000-8.000
hepaticæ fl.,	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000	phellandrii fl.	“ 1- 2	4.000-8.000
humuli, . . .	gr. 3-15	0.200-1.000	phoradend. fl.	“ ½- 1	2.000-4.000
humuli fl., .	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000	physostigmæ	gr. ⅙- ⅛	0.004-0.011
hydrangææ fl.	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000	physostigmæ fl., . . .	℥ 1- 3	0.066-0.200
hydrastis, . .	gr. 3-10	0.200-0.666	phytolacææ		
hydrastis fl.,	℥ 8-30	0.533-2.000	baccar. fl., .	“ 5-30	0.333-2.000
hyoseyami (Engl.), .	gr. 1- 4	0.066-0.266	phytolacææ rad., . .	gr. 1- 3	0.066-0.200
hyoseyami alc., . .	“ 1- 2	0.066-0.133	phytolacææ rad. fl., .	℥ 5-30	0.333-2.000
hyoseyami fol. fl., .	℥ 3-15	0.200-1.000	pilocarpi fl.,	“ 15-60	1.000-4.000
hyoseyami sem. fl., .	“ 2- 8	0.133-0.533	pimentæ fl., .	“ 15-45	1.000-3.000
ignatiæ, . . .	gr. ¼- ½	0.016-0.033	piper. nigr. fl.	“ 15-45	1.000-3.000
ignatiæ fl., .	℥ 1- 6	0.066-0.400	piscidæ fl., .	“ 15-60	1.000-4.000
ipecac fl., . .	“ 3-60	0.200-4.000	podophylli, .	gr. ½- 1½	0.033-0.100
iris versic. fl.	gr. 3- 6	0.200-0.400	podophylli fl.,	℥ 8-30	0.533-2.000
irid. versic. fl.	℥ 15-30	1.000-2.000	polygoni fl., .	“ 15-30	1.000-2.000
jaborandi fl.,	“ 10-60	0.666-4.000	polygonati fl.,	“ 5-15	0.333-1.000
jalapæ; U.S. P. 1870, .	gr. 5-10	0.333-0.666	populi fl., . .	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000
jalapæ alc., .	“ 3- 6	0.200-0.400	prinos fl., . .	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000
jalapæ fl., .	℥ 15-30	1.000-2.000	prun. virg. fl.	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000
juglandis, . .	gr. 15-30	1.000-2.000	pteleæ, . . .	“ 15-30	1.000-2.000
juglandis fl.,	5 ¾- 2	3.000-8.000	pulsatillæ fl.,	“ 2- 5	0.133-0.333
junip. fl., . .	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000	quassiæ, . .	gr. 1- 5	0.066-0.333
kamala fl., .	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000	quassiæ fl., .	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000
kino, liquid, .	“ 15-30	1.000-2.000	quercus fl., .	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000
krameria, . .	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.000	rhamni cath. ft. fl., . . .	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000
krameria fl.,	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000	rhamni purs. cort. fl., . .	“ 30-120	2.000-8.000
lactucæ, . . .	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.000	rhei, . . . .	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.000
lactucæ fl., .	℥ 15-60	1.000-4.000	rhei fl., . . .	℥ 15-45	1.000-3.000
lactucarii fl.,	“ 8-30	0.533-2.000	rhus arom. fl.	“ 15-60	1.000-4.000
lappæ fl., . .	5 1- 2	4.000-8.000	rhus glabr. cort. fl., . .	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000
laricis fl., .	“ ½- 2	2.000-8.000	rhus glabr. fruct. fl., .	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000
leonuri fl., .	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000	rhus toxico- cod. fl., . .	“ 1- 6	0.066-0.400
leptandræ, .	gr. 3-10	0.200-0.666	ricini fol. fl.,	5 ½- 2	2.000-8.000
leptandræ fl.	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000	rosa fl., . . .	“ ½- 2	2.000-8.000
lobeliæ fl., .	“ 1- 5	0.066-0.333	rubi fl., . . .	℥ 15-60	1.000-4.000
lupulini fl., .	“ 5-15	0.333-1.000	rumicis fl., .	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000
			rutæ fl., . . .	“ 15-30	1.000-2.000
			sabbatæ fl., .	“ 30-60	2.000-4.000
			sabinæ fl., . .	“ 5-15	0.333-1.000

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Extr. salicis fl.	ʒ 1½-2	2.000-8.000	Ferri et am-		
salviae fl.	ʒ 1½-2	2.000-8.000	mon. citr.,	gr. 5-10	0.333-0.666
sambuci fl.	ʒ 1½-2	2.000-8.000	et ammon.		
sanguin. fl.	℥ 5-15	0.333-1.000	sulph.,	ʒ 5-10	0.333-0.666
santal. citr. fl.	ʒ 1-2	4.000-8.000	et ammon		
santalin. fl.	℥ 15-30	1.000-4.000	tartr.	ʒ 5-15	0.333-1.000
sarsap. fl.	ʒ 1½-2	2.000-8.000	et cinchonid		
sarsap. comp.	ʒ 1½-2	2.000-8.000	citr.,	ʒ 5-10	0.333-0.666
sassafras fl.	ʒ 1½-2	2.000-8.000	et pot. tartr.,	ʒ 15-60	1.000-1.000
seillæ fl.	℥ 5-30	0.333-2.000	et quin. citr.	ʒ 5-10	0.333-0.666
seillæ comp.	ʒ 5-30	0.333-2.000	et strych. citr.	ʒ 1-5	0.066-0.333
scoparii fl.	ʒ 1½-1	2.000-4.000	hypophosph.	ʒ 5-10	0.333-0.666
scutellarie fl.	ʒ 1-2	2.000-8.000	iodidum,	ʒ 1-5	0.066-0.333
senecionis fl.	ʒ 1-2	4.000-8.000	iodidum sac.	ʒ 2-3	0.133-0.200
seneg. fl.	℥ 8-15	0.533-1.000	lactas,	ʒ 1-3	0.066-0.200
sennæ fl.	ʒ 1-4	1.000-15.000	oxalas,	ʒ 1-3	0.066-0.200
serpent. fl.	℥ 3-30	2.000-4.000	oxid. magnet	ʒ 1-10	0.333-0.066
simarubæ fl.	ʒ 15-30	1.000-2.000	oxid. hydrat.	ʒ 1½-2	16.000-64.000
solidag. fl.	ʒ 3-30	2.000-4.000	phosphas,	gr. 1-5	0.066-0.333
spigeliæ fl.	ʒ 15-60	1.000-4.000	pyrophosph.	ʒ 1-5	0.066-0.333
spigeliæ et			subcarb.	ʒ 5-30	0.333-2.000
sennæ fl.	ʒ 1½-2	2.000-8.000	sulphas,	ʒ 1-3	0.066-0.200
stillingie fl.	ʒ 1½-2	2.000-8.000	sulph. exsic.	ʒ 1½-1½	0.033-0.100
stillingie			valer,	ʒ 1-3	0.066-0.200
comp. fl.	ʒ 1½-2	2.000-8.000	Ferrum dialys.	℥ 1-15	0.066-1.000
stramonii			reduct.,	gr. 1-5	0.066-0.333
(Engl.),	gr. ½-1	0.033-0.066	Gamboge,	ʒ 1-4	0.066-0.267
stramonii			Gaultheria, oil		
fol. alc.,	ʒ ⅓-⅔	0.022-0.044	of,	℥ 3-10	0.066-0.333
stramonii			Guarana,	gr. 8-30	0.533-2.000
sem.,	ʒ 1½-1½	0.011-0.033	Hydrarg. chlo.		
stramonii fl.	℥ 1-1	0.066-0.400	corros.,	ʒ ¼-1	0.001-0.006
sumbul fl.	ʒ 15-60	1.000-4.000	chlorid. mite	ʒ 1-8	0.011-0.533
taraxaci,	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.000	iodid. flav.,	ʒ 1-1	0.011-0.066
taraxaci fl.	ʒ 1½-2	2.000-8.000	iodid. rubr.,	ʒ 1-1	0.011-0.066
thujæ fl.	℥ 8-15	0.533-1.000	iodid. vir.,	ʒ 1-1	0.011-0.066
tinct. ioduri			subsulph. flav.	ʒ 1-1	0.016-0.033
fl.,	ʒ 1-5	0.066-0.333	c. creta,	ʒ 3-8	0.200-0.533
trifol. prat. fl.	ʒ 1-2	4.000-8.000	Hydrastin,	ʒ 5-10	0.333-0.666
trillii fl.	ʒ 1½-2	2.000-8.000	Hyoscine,	ʒ 100-70	0.00067-0.001
trit. rep. fl.	ʒ 1-4	4.000-16.000	Hyoscyamina		
tussilag. fl.	℥ 3-30	2.000-4.000	and salts,	ʒ 1½-3½	0.0005-0.002
urticæ rad fl.	ʒ 5-15	0.333-1.000	Hypnone,	℥ 5-10	0.033-0.066
ustilag. maid			Ichthyol.,	gr. 3-4	0.200-0.266
fl.,	ʒ 15-60	1.000-4.000	Infusum bray.	ʒ 2-8	8.000-16.000
uvæ ursi fl.	ʒ 30-60	2.000-4.000	digitalis,	ʒ 2-4	8.000-16.000
vaccin. cras-			sennæ comp.	ʒ 1-2	32.000-64.000
sifol. fl.,	ʒ 30-60	2.000-4.000	Iodoformum,	gr. 1-3	0.066-0.200
valerian,	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.000	Iodol,	ʒ 1½-½	0.011-0.033
valer. fl.,	℥ 30-60	2.000-8.000	Ipecacuanha,		
veratr. vir. fl.	ʒ 2-8	0.133-0.533	expect.,	ʒ 1-1	0.011-0.066
verbena,	ʒ 15-60	1.000-4.000	emet.,	ʒ 15-30	1.000-2.000
viburni opuli			Jalapa,	ʒ 15-30	1.000-2.000
fl.,	ʒ 1-2	4.000-8.000	Kairine,	ʒ 3-30	0.200-2.000
viburni opuli			Kamala,	ʒ 1-2	1.000-2.000
nifol.] fl.,	ʒ 1-2	4.000-8.000	Kino,	gr. 8-30	0.066-0.200
wahoo,	gr. 1-5	0.066-0.333	Lactucarium,	ʒ 8-15	0.533-1.000
xanthoxyli			Lewinip. c. sol	50 p. c.	
cort. fl.,	℥ 15-30	1.000-2.000	Liq. ammon.		
xanthoxyli			acet.,	ʒ 2-8	8.000-32.000
fl.,	ʒ 15-30	1.000-2.000	acidi arseni.	℥ 2-7	0.133-0.467
zingiberis fl.	ʒ 8-30	0.533-2.000	arsen. et		
Fel bovis purif.	gr. 3-6	0.200-0.400	hydr. iod.,	ʒ 2-7	0.133-0.467
Ferri arsen.	ʒ 2-15	0.003-0.033	ferri chloridi	ʒ 2-10	0.133-0.666
benzoas,	ʒ 1-5	0.066-0.333	ferri dialys,	ʒ 1-15	0.066-1.000
bromid.,	ʒ 1-5	0.066-0.333	ferri nitrat,	ʒ 8-15	0.533-1.000
carb. sacch.,	ʒ 4-15	0.267-1.000	pepsini,	ʒ 2-4	8.000-16.000
chlorid.,	ʒ 1-3	0.066-0.200	Liquor potassæ	℥ 5-30	0.333-2.000
citr.,	ʒ 5-10	0.333-0.666	potas. arsen.	ʒ 3-7	0.200-0.467
			potas. citrat.	ʒ 2-4	8.000-16.000

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Liquor sodæ, sodii arsen.,	℥ 5-30 " 3-7	0.333-2.000 0.200-0.467	Pil. aloes et mast, . . .	Pills 1-3	
Lithii benzoas, bromid, . . .	gr. 2-5 " 1-3	0.133-0.333 0.066-0.200	aloes et myrrhæ, . . .	" 2-5	
carb, . . .	" 2-6	0.133-0.400	antim. comp.,	" 1-3	
citr, . . .	" 2-5	0.133-0.333	asafoetidæ, . .	" 1-6	
salicylas, . .	" 2-8	0.133-0.533	cathar. comp.,	" 1-4	
Lupulinum, . .	" 5-10	0.333-0.666	ferri comp., . .	" 2-5	
Magnesia, . .	" 15-60	1.000-4.000	ferri iodidi, . .	" 1-4	
Magnesi carb.,	" 15-60	1.000-4.000	galbanicomp	" 1-5	
citr. gran., . .	5 2-8	8.000-32.000	opii, . . .	" 1-2	
sulphas, . . .	" 2-8	8.000-32.000	phosphori, . .	" 1-4	
sulphis, . . .	gr. 8-30	0.533-2.000	rhei, . . .	" 2-5	
Manganese bi- nox, . . .	" 2-4	0.133-0.266	rhei comp., . .	" 2-5	
Manganisulph	" 2-10	0.133-0.666	Piperinum, . .	gr. 1-8	0.066-0.533
Manna, . . .	3 1-2	32.000-64.000	Plumbi acetat,	" 1-3	0.033-0.200
Massa copaiabæ	gr. 5-30	0.333-2.000	iodidum, . . .	" 1-3	0.033-0.200
ferri carb., . .	" 5-15	0.333-1.000	Potassii acetat	" 15-60	1.000-4.000
hydrarg, . . .	" 1-15	0.066-1.000	bicarb, . . .	" 8-60	0.533-4.000
Mist. ammon.,	5 4-8	16.000-32.000	bitartr, . . .	5 1-2	4.000-8.000
asafoetidæ, . .	" 4-8	16.000-32.000	bromid, . . .	gr. 8-60	0.533-4.000
chloroformi, .	" 1-2	4.000-8.000	carb, . . .	" 8-30	0.533-2.000
cretæ, . . .	3 1-2	32.000-64.000	chloras, . . .	" 8-30	0.533-2.000
ferri comp., .	" 1-2	16.000-64.000	citras, . . .	" 15-60	1.000-4.000
ferri et ammon.	" 1-2	16.000-64.000	cyanid, . . .	" 15-60	0.004-0.008
acet., . . .	" 1-2	16.000-32.000	et sodii tartr.	3 1-2	16.000-32.000
glycyrrh.	" 3 1-4	4.000-16.000	hypophosph.	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.000
comp., . . .	" 3 1-4	4.000-16.000	iodid, . . .	" 2-15	0.133-1.000
magnes. et	" 1-4	4.000-16.000	nitras, . . .	" 8-15	0.533-1.000
asafoet., . .	" 1-2	16.000-64.000	sulphas, . . .	5 1-4	4.000-16.000
potassii citr.	5 1-2	16.000-32.000	sulphidum, . .	gr. 1-10	0.066-0.666
rhei et sodæ,	" 1-2	16.000-32.000	sulphis, . . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
Morphina and	gr. 1-12	0.004-0.033	tartras, . . .	5 1-8	4.000-32.000
its salts, . .	" 2-15	0.133-1.000	Pulv. antimon.	gr. 1-3	0.066-0.200
Moschus, . . .	" 1-2	0.011-0.033	aromat, . . .	" 8-15	0.533-2.000
Narceina, . . .	" 1-2	0.011-0.033	cretæ comp.,	" 8-30	0.533-2.000
Nitroglycerin.	" 1-2	0.011-0.033	glycyrrh.	" 30-60	2.000-4.000
(1% sol.),	" 1-2	0.011-0.033	comp., . . .	" 30-60	2.000-4.000
Nux vomica,	gr. 1-5	0.066-0.333	ipeacac. comp.	" 30-60	2.000-4.000
Oleoresina as-	" 15-60	1.000-4.000	jalapæ comp.	" 8-15	0.533-1.000
pidii, . . .	" 1-2	0.011-0.033	morph. comp	" 30-60	2.000-4.000
capsici, . . .	" 1-2	0.011-0.033	rhei comp., . .	" 30-60	2.000-4.000
cubebæ, . . .	℥ 5-20	0.333-1.000	Quinidina, and	" 1-30	0.066-2.000
filicis, . . .	" 30-60	2.000-4.000	salts, . . .	" 1-30	0.066-2.000
lupulini, . . .	gr. 2-5	0.133-0.333	Quinina, and	" 1-30	0.066-2.000
piperis, . . .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	salts, . . .	" 1-30	0.066-2.000
zingiberis, . .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	Quinin. arsen.	" 1-4	0.011-0.066
Oleum copaibæ	℥ 8-15	0.533-1.000	Resina coparb.	" 2-10	0.133-0.666
cubebæ, . . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	jalapæ, . . .	" 2-5	0.133-0.333
eriger, . . .	" 5-15	0.333-1.000	podophylli,	" 1-2	0.066-0.666
eucalypti, . .	" 5-10	0.333-0.666	scammonii,	" 2-10	0.133-0.666
phosphorat.,	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	Resorcin, . . .	" 2-5	0.133-0.333
sabinae, . . .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	Rheum, . . .	" 2-30	0.133-2.000
terebinth, . .	" 5-30	0.333-2.000	Salicinum, . . .	" 8-30	0.533-2.000
tiglii, . . .	" 1-2	0.011-0.100	Salol, . . .	" 10-15	0.666-1.000
Opium (1% morphine)	gr. 1-1½	0.010-0.100	Santonica, . .	" 8-60	0.533-4.000
Pepsinum pur.	gr. 15-5½	1.000-2.000	Santoninum,	" 1-5	0.066-0.333
saccharatum,	gr. 30-5½	2.000-4.000	Salic, . . .	" 5-30	0.333-2.000
Phosphorus, .	gr. 15-50	0.0005-0.0013	Scammonium,	" 3-15	0.200-1.000
Physostigmin.	" 15-50	0.0005-0.001	Senna, . . .	" 8-60	0.533-4.000
salic, . . .	" 15-60	0.0005-0.001	Sodii acetat,	" 15-60	1.000-4.000
sulphas, . . .	" 15-60	0.0005-0.001	arsenias, . . .	" 15-60	0.001-0.006
Picrotoxinum,	" 64-1	0.001-0.008	benzoas, . . .	" 5-15	0.333-1.000
Pilocarpina,	" 64-1	0.001-0.003	bicarb, . . .	" 8-30	0.533-2.000
and salts, . .	" 64-1	0.001-0.003	bisulphid, . .	" 8-30	0.533-2.000
Pil. aloes,	Pills 1-3		boras, . . .	" 8-30	0.533-2.000
aloes et asaf.	" 2-5		bromid, . . .	" 8-30	0.533-2.000
aloes et ferri	" 1-3		carb, . . .	" 8-30	0.533-2.000
			carb. exsicc.,	" 5-15	0.333-1.000
			chloras, . . .	" 5-30	0.333-2.000
			hypophosph.	" 8-15	0.533-1.000



REMEDIES.	DOSE. APPROX.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APPROX.	DOSE. METRIC.
Sodium hyposulph.	gr. 8-30	0.533-2.000	Tinct. calabar.	ʒ 1-2	4.000-8.000
iodidum, . . .	" 5-15	0.333-1.000	digitalis, . . .	ʒ 6-15	0.400-1.000
phosphas, . . .	" 2-15	0.133-1.000	ferri acet., . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
salicylas, . . .	" 5-30	0.333-2.000	ferri chloridi . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
santoninas, . .	" 2-10	0.133-0.666	ferri chloridi . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
sulphas, . . .	" 1-2	0.066-0.133	ether, . . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
sulphis, . . .	" 8-30	0.533-2.000	ferri pomati, . .	" 20-30	1.333-4.000
Spiritus aether.			gallæ, . . .	ʒ ½-2	2.000-8.000
compositus	ʒ 30-60	2.000-4.000	gelsemii, . . .	ʒ 15	0.533-1.000
aether. nitro.	ʒ ½-2	2.000-8.000	guaiaci, . . .	" 30-60	2.000-4.000
ammoniacæ, . .	ʒ 8-30	0.533-2.000	guaiaci am., . .	" 30-60	2.000-4.000
ammoniacæ arom., .	" 15-60	1.000-4.000	hellebori, . . .	" 10-15	0.666-1.000
camphoræ, . . .	" 8-30	0.533-2.000	humuli, . . .	ʒ 1-2½	1.000-10.000
chloroformi, . .	" 15-60	1.000-4.000	hydrastis, . . .	ʒ 30-60	2.000-4.000
lavend. comp.	" 30-60	2.000-4.000	hyoscyami . . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
menth. pip., . .	" 30-60	2.000-4.000	hyoscy. sem . . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
Strychnina, . .			ignatiæ, . . .	" 5-15	0.333-1.000
and salts, . . .	gr. ¼-1½	0.001-0.005	iodi, . . .	" 5-15	0.333-1.000
Sulphur, . . .	ʒ ½-4	2.000-16.000	ipecac. et op. . .	" 5-15	0.333-1.000
Syr. calcii lactophos., .	" 1-2	4.000-8.000	jalapæ, . . .	ʒ ½-2	2.000-8.000
calcis, . . .	ʒ 15-30	1.000-2.000	kino, . . .	ʒ ½-2	2.000-8.000
ferri bromidi . .	" 15-60	1.000-4.000	krameris, . . .	" ½-2	2.000-8.000
ferri iodidi, . .	" 15-40	1.000-2.666	lavend. comp . .	" ½-2	2.000-8.000
ferri oxidi, . . .	ʒ 1	4.000	lobelia, . . .	ʒ 15-45	1.000-4.000
ferri hypoph., . .	" 1	4.000	lupulini, . . .	ʒ ½-2	2.000-8.000
fer. quin. et . .	" 1	4.000	matico, . . .	ʒ ½-2	2.000-8.000
str. phos., . . .	" 1	4.000	moschi, . . .	ʒ 15-60	1.000-4.000
hypophosph., . .	" 1	4.000	nux vomicæ, . .	" 8-20	0.533-1.333
hypophosph. h. .	" 1	4.000	opii, . . .	" 8-15	0.333-1.000
c. fer., . . .	" 1	4.000	opii camp., . . .	" 8-75	0.533-5.000
ipecac., . . .	" 1-1	2.000-4.000	phytolacæ, . . .	" 8-60	0.533-4.000
krameris, . . .	" ½-1	2.000-16.000	physostigm., . .	" 5-15	0.333-1.000
lactucarii, . . .	" 1-3	4.000-12.000	pyrethri, . . .	" 8-30	0.533-2.000
rhei, . . .	" 1-4	4.000-16.000	quassia, . . .	ʒ 1-2	2.000-8.000
rhei arom., . . .	" 1-4	4.000-16.000	rhei, . . .	" 1-8	4.000-32.000
rosæ, . . .	" 1-2	4.000-8.000	rhei arom., . . .	ʒ 30-75	2.000-5.000
sarsap. comp. . .	" 1-4	4.000-16.000	rhei dulc., . . .	ʒ 1-4	4.000-16.000
scillæ, . . .	" ½-1	2.000-4.000	santoninæ, . . .	ʒ 15-60	1.000-4.000
scillæ comp. . .	ʒ 15-60	1.000-4.000	scillæ, . . .	" 8-60	0.533-4.000
senegæ, . . .	ʒ 1-2	4.000-8.000	serpentariæ, . .	ʒ ½-2	2.000-8.000
sennæ, . . .	" 1-4	4.000-16.000	stramm. fol., . .	ʒ 8-15	0.533-1.000
Thalline, . . .	gr. 2-15	0.133-1.000	stramm. sem. . .	" 6-15	0.400-1.000
Theine (hypo.) . .	" ½-1	0.011-0.066	sumbul, . . .	" 8-30	0.333-2.000
Tinct. aconiti . .			valer., . . .	ʒ ½-2	2.000-8.000
fol., . . .	ʒ 8-16	0.533-1.000	valer. amm., . .	" ½-2	2.000-8.000
aconiti rad., . .	" 1-5	0.066-0.333	veratr. vir., . .	ʒ 3-10	0.200-0.666
aconiti rad., . .	" 1-5	0.066-0.333	zingiberis, . . .	" 15-60	1.000-4.000
Fleming's, . . .	" ¼-2	0.044-0.133	Tritur. elater., .	gr. ⅓-½	0.008-0.023
aloes (1840), . .	ʒ ½-2	2.000-8.000	Urethane, . . .	" 10-15	0.666-1.000
aloes et myr., . .	" 1-2	4.000-8.000	Veratrina, . . .	" ⅓-½	0.001-0.006
arnicæ flor., . .	ʒ 8-30	0.533-2.000	Vin. aloes, . . .	ʒ 1-2	4.000-8.000
arnicæ rad., . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	antim. exp. . .		
assafœtidie, . . .	" 30-60	2.000-4.000	antim. exp. . .	ʒ 1-8	0.066-0.533
belladonnæ, . . .	" 8-15	0.533-1.000	emeti., . . .	" 30-75	2.000-5.000
bryoniæ, . . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	colch. rad., . . .	" 8-20	0.533-1.333
calendulæ, . . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	colch. sem., . . .	" 5-30	0.333-2.000
calumbæ, . . .	ʒ 1-4	1.000-16.000	ergotæ, . . .	ʒ 1-3	4.000-12.000
cannab. ind., . .	ʒ 15-30	1.000-2.000	ferri amar., . . .	" 1	4.000
cantharid., . . .	" 8-15	0.533-1.000	ferri citrat., . .	" 1	4.000
capsici, . . .	" 8-15	0.533-1.000	ipecac. exp., . .	ʒ 5-15	0.333-1.000
catech. comp . .	ʒ ½-2	2.000-8.000	emeti., . . .	ʒ 3-6	12.000-24.000
chirretta, . . .	ʒ 15-60	1.000-4.000	opii, . . .	ʒ 5-15	0.333-1.000
cimicifugæ, . . .	" 30-60	2.000-4.000	rhei, . . .	ʒ 1-2	4.000-8.000
cinchonæ, . . .	ʒ ½-2	2.000-8.000	Zinci acet., . . .	gr. 1-2	0.066-0.133
cinch. comp. . .	ʒ ½-2	2.000-8.000	bromid., . . .	" 1-2	0.033-0.133
colchici rad., . .	ʒ 5-15	0.333-1.000	iodid., . . .	" ½-3	0.033-0.200
colchici sem., . .	" 6-15	0.400-1.000	oxid., . . .	" 1-10	0.066-0.666
coni, . . .	" 5-30	0.333-2.000	phosphid., . . .	" ½-1	0.006-0.011
croci, . . .	ʒ 1-2	4.000-8.000	sulph. has. emet.	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
			valerianas, . . .	" 1-6	0.066-0.400

# A LIST OF NEW REMEDIES,

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PHYSICIAN'S VISITING  
LIST FOR 1892.

**ARISTOL.**—This is a substance introduced into medicine for the purpose of substituting iodotorm. It is a compound of iodine and thymol, containing 46.8% of iodine. Eichhoff has reached the following conclusions concerning it:—

1. That aristol is in all cases a harmless drug.
2. That it is a powerful parasiticide.
3. That in the ulcerations of tertiary syphilis, curative results are obtained more rapidly than with any other drug.
4. It is the most useful of all applications in the treatment of lupus.
5. In the treatment of psoriasis, it does not act quite as rapidly as chrysarobin or pyrogallie acid.

The aristol was in most cases applied as a ten per cent. ointment in vaseline.

**BENZOATE OF BISMUTH.**—Benzoate of bismuth has been used by Finger in the local treatment of soft chancre with great success. In each case the surface of the sore was thoroughly washed, and a thin layer of the benzoate applied by means of a soft brush. After this the spot was entirely covered with cotton, which was held in place by an adhesive strip of bandage. The strips should be changed once or twice in twenty-four hours. While at first they may produce slight burning and pricking, no discomfort ensues. The surface of the ulcer rapidly becomes healthy, and the discharge of pus is checked after the third or fourth day, and cicatrization takes place.

**BROMIDE OF ETHYL.**—Bromide of ethyl has been before the profession for a number of years as an anæsthetic, but has recently been still further tried in Germany. It exercises a greater depressing power over the heart than chloroform, but possesses certain advantages which may be summarized in the following words:—

1. Bromide of ethyl acts with great rapidity, and usually without a period of excitement. It is stated to be perfectly safe when used in small amounts, and there are seldom any unpleasant after-effects.
2. The best method of administration is to pour the entire quantity to be used (1 to 5 drachms) on an impermeable mask, which is placed close to the patient's mouth and nose.
3. In most cases the operation can be begun in from fifteen to twenty seconds after the first inhalation, though the duration of anæsthesia will be very short. Only suitable for minor operations, opening abscesses, etc.
4. There are a few patients, chiefly alcoholics, who cannot be anæsthetized by the agent.
5. There are no contra-indications to the use of bromide of ethyl employed in small amounts and for short operations.

**CHLORALAMIDE.**—This is a new hypnotic, producing sleep in most cases when administered in ordinary doses, but not so active as chloral or morphia. It is a combination of anhydrous chloral and formamid, and the advantages which are claimed for it consist in its comparatively feeble influence over the circulatory system as compared to its hypnotic power over the brain. It has rather a sharp taste and is fairly soluble in water. The ordinary dose is from 20 to 40 grains, and the sleep which it produces generally lasts from five to eight hours.

**CONVALLARIA.**—A heart-tonic like digitalis in action, but without the bad effect upon the stomach, etc., and without danger from cumulative action. Dose, of the Extract, gr. xv-xxv.

**CREOLIN.**—A complex antiseptic and disinfectant, consisting of four groups of compounds—soaps, creolin oil, phenols and pyridines. Several cases of poisoning have been reported from its internal administration.

**DIURETIN.**—A sodio-salicylic compound of theobromine, alleged to produce the beneficial effects of the same, without the unpleasant symptoms. Dose, grams 6 daily, in one gram doses.

**EUPHORINE.**—*Phenyl-urethan*, derived from aniline,—a white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in weak alcohol. In doses of 15-20 grains in 24 hours, Sanson commends it as an antipyretic, as an anti-rheumatic and analgesic. It seems inferior to other remedies of a similar nature.

**EXALGIN**—Exalgin or methylacetanilide, has recently come into service both as an antipyretic and analgesic. It resembles antifebrin in many particulars, but has been found more valuable in painful affections than the latter drug. It is valuable in all forms of neuralgia, and is not so apt to produce disagreeable symptoms as antifebrin. The dose is from 4 to 8 grains. Generally it is given in a mixture with alcohol, syrup, or water. Very large doses of it produce darkening of the blood and cause the formation of methemoglobin. To be used with caution.

**GURJUN OIL.**—Gurjun balsam, or "wood oil," is a balsamic exudation obtained by incision and the application of heat, from the trunk of an East Indian tree. It is a transparent liquid of the consistence of olive oil, of an opaque, dingy, greenish-gray color as seen by reflected light, and having an aromatic odor and taste not unlike that of copaiba, but without its acidity. It is first to be given in doses of a drachm, and then of two drachms, three times a day, in the form of a mixture with liquor potassæ, spirit of nitrous ether, mucilage of acacia, and cinnamon water. Chronic sufferers from bronchitis, many of whom have previously taken copaiba, report that it acts admirably as an expectorant, "clearing the chest" and easing the cough. In some cases tincture of jaborandi or nitrate of pilocarpine may be added at bedtime, so as to produce profuse sweating. It would seem that gurjun oil has all the advantages of copaiba as an expectorant, without the grave disadvantage of exciting an eruption.

**HYPNAL.**—*Trichloraldehyd phenylmethyli pyrazol*. A compound resulting from the combination of chloral hydrate and antipyrin, having the properties of both constituents. Dose gr. j.

**METHACETIN.**—This is a new antipyretic introduced into medicine within the last year as a substitute for the older drugs. It seems to act with about the same power as does antipyrin, dose for dose, but is by no means so useful in the relief of pain, although it is said to act quite as favorably in rheumatism. The advantages which are claimed for it consist in its freedom from harmful effects, although it is admitted that the sweating which it produces is more profuse. The ordinary dose for an adult is from 3 to 8 grs., according to the height of the temperature.

**METHYLAL.**—A local anæsthetic and an efficient hypnotic. Dose,  $\text{Miv-v}$ , repeated at short intervals.

**METHYL CHLORIDE.**—This drug is now coming into use more and more as a local anæsthetic. It is a colorless, easily liquefied gas, with an odor resembling that of ether and chloroform. The readiness with which the gas liquefies adapts it for convenient use, as it can be stored in a siphon or in a bottle. It may be applied to the skin directly from the siphon, or as a spray. Better still, a cotton tampon may be saturated with it, and applied over the area which it is desired to anæsthetize, the cotton being held by means of a wooden handle. After a few moments' contact the skin becomes pale, and the application should be continued a few seconds longer, until the skin becomes perfectly white and parchment-like in appearance. By applying methyl chloride too long, it is possible to produce a local slough. It is useful in minor surgical operations, such as opening boils and abscesses.

**MUSSANIN.**—This substance has been introduced into medicine as a vermifuge, and is the active principle of the bark of an Abyssinian tree (*Acecia Anthelmintica*). It is very much more active and powerful in its effects than kousso, and the taste is more agreeable. The powdered bark may be given in the dose of 1 to 2 ounces, or administered in the form of the infusion.

**NAPHTHALINE.**—A coal tar derivative, with a dosage of gr. ii-viii, up to lxxx per diem for adults. From it are derived NAPHTHOL and HYDRONAPHTHOL. All are antiseptic, used as intestinal, vesical and local antiseptics, disinfectants and germicides.

- NAREGAMIA.**—A useful expectorant, especially when there is an irritative cough due to scanty bronchial secretion, or when the sputum is so tough as to make expectoration difficult. The tincture should not be employed pure, but combined in the proportion of 1 to 8 parts with cherry laurel water. The dose of the tincture is 15 to 30 minims.
- OREXIN.** This is a new stomachic, quite soluble in water, but very irritating to all mucous membranes when in concentrated form. It is best administered in the form of the hydrochlorate in the dose of 20 grains, given with extract of gentian in pill form, and immediately followed by a glass of water or cup of broth. In certain cases of lost appetite depending upon gastric depression, orexin is asserted to be of signal success.
- PARALDEHYDE.**—A polymeric modification of aldehyde, a powerful hypnotic and diuretic, but without diaphoretic action. It possesses many of the qualities of chloral, without its dangers. Dose ℞ss-5j.
- PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.** *Hydrogen dioxide.* A powerful antiseptic that is rapidly growing in favor, because comparatively speaking, harmless, tasteless and odorless, and may be used internally or externally. The 15 volume preparation is most commonly used. Of especial value in infectious diseases of the skin, nose and throat.
- PHENACETINE.**—A tasteless, white, glossy crystalline powder. An efficient antirheumatic, antipyretic and antineuralgic, with no disagreeable after-effects. Recommended in whooping-cough, dissolved in glycerine. Dose gr. 1 to 20.
- PYOKTANIN.**—"Pus-killer." A coal-tar derivative, purified methyl-violet, is recommended especially by Stilling, as a reliable germicide of especial service in all cases where purulent discharges exist, such as ulcers, etc. The drug is very diffusible, comparatively harmless, the blue variety having an intense but temporary staining power. It is commonly used in solutions of the strength of one to a thousand.
- SALICYLATE OF MERCURY.**—Salicylate of Mercury has been used very largely recently in the treatment of syphilis by the hypodermic method. It is to be suspended in paraffin oil in the proportion of 22 grains of the salicylate to three drachms of the oil. The bottle containing this mixture must be thoroughly shaken before its contents are used, and the needle should be kept in pure paraffin oil and carefully cleaned before and after the injection. In the beginning of the treatment one minim of this mixture should be injected every fourth day, the injections being sent deeply into the glutei. Remarkable results are claimed for this treatment in cases where the stomach will not stand the administration of drugs.
- SOMNAL.**—A complex body, formed by the union of chloral, alcohol and urethane. Said to be a more certain hypnotic than urethane, and less depressing than chloral, being without the depressing effect of sulphonal. The dose is from 30 to 140 minims.
- SULPHONAL.**—An excellent hypnotic, tolerance to which is apt to be established in time, and sometimes having unpleasant after-effects. An odorless, tasteless, white crystalline substance, only slightly soluble in water. Dose gr. xv-xlv.
- THYMOL.**—A stearoptene, contained in oil of thyme. Dose gr. ss-ij. A powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. It is more powerful than carbolic acid, and much less poisonous.
- TRIONAL AND TETRONAL.**—Substances allied to sulphonal in constitution, dosage and effects, containing respectively four and three ethyl groups. May be used in those cases proving refractory to sulphonal.
- URETHANE.**—*Ethyl carbamate.* An hypnotic, not so reliable as paraldehyde or chloral, and with continued use, tolerance seems soon to be established. It produces a refreshing sleep, without bad effects. Dose gr. xv-5j, but best given in 5 grain doses, repeated frequently.



# INCOMPATIBILITY.

BY

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AUTHOR OF "A COMPEND OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS," AND OF  
"A HANDBOOK OF MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS."

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Incompatibility gives rise to many dangers which may in a great measure be avoided by the use of the utmost simplicity in prescribing. "The tendency of the present age is toward mono- rather than poly-pharmacy, and prescriptions with the orthodox *adjuvans* and *corrigena* are less frequently seen than formerly." (Piffard.)

This subject can only be glanced at here. The following simple rules may help the burdened memory of the practitioner:—

Never use more than one remedy at a time, if one will serve the purpose.

Never use strong mineral acids in combination with other agents, unless you know exactly what reaction will ensue. They decompose salts of the weaker acids and form ethers with alcohol.

Select the simplest solvent, diluent, or excipient you know of, remembering that the solvent power of alcohol and water, for their particular substances, decreases in proportion to the quantity of the other added.

Never combine *Free Acids* with hydrates or carbonates.

Generally do not combine two or more soluble salts.

The following more or less insoluble salts will be formed whenever the materials of which they are composed are brought together in solutions; the Hydrates, Carbonates, Phosphates, Borates, Arseniates and Tannates of most earthy and heavy metals and alkaloids, and the metallic Sulphides; the Sulphates of Calcium, of Lead, and of the subsalts of Mercury; the Chlorides, Iodides, and Bromides of Bismuth, Silver, Lead, and subsalts of Mercury; the Iodides of Quinine, Morphine and most alkaloids.

*Alk. lies* precipitate the alkaloids and the soluble non-alkaline metallic salts, and as also metallic Hydrates and Carbonates; neutralize free acids.

*Silver Nitrate*, *Lead Acetate*, *Corrosive Sublimite*, *Potassium Iodide* should nearly always be prescribed alone. The first with Creosote forms an explosive compound. *Acetate* should never be given in any vehicle except water.

*Silver Nitrate*, and *Lead Acetate* and *Subacetate*, although incompatible with almost everything, may be combined with Opium; the latter forming with Opium a compound which, although insoluble, is therapeutically active as a lotion.

*Corrosive Sublimite* is incompatible with almost everything, and should be given in *Simple Syrup*; even the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla is said to decompose it.

*Tannic Acid*, and substances containing it, are incompatible with albumen and gelatin. *Tannic Acid*, *iodide*, and the *soluble Iodides* are incompatible with the alkaloids and substances containing them, and with most soluble metallic salts. *Vegetable Infusions* are generally incompatible with metallic salts.

*Glucosides*, such as Santalin and Colocythin, should not be prescribed with free acids or Emulsion.

*Empuricous Compounds*, because poisonous, are: Potassic Iodide with Potassic Chlorate; Hydrocyanic acid or Potassium Cyanide with metallic Hydrates, Carbonates, Sub-nitrates or Sub-chlorides, as Bismuth Carbonate, or Nitrate, or Calomel.

*Eruptions* would result from the combination of powerful oxidizers with readily oxidizable substances, as Potassium Chlorate or Permanganate with Tannin, Sugar, Sulphur, Sulphides, Vegetable powders, Glycerin, Alcohol, Tinctures or Ether.

# POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

REVISED FOR 1892.

POISON.	ANTIDOTE.
ACIDS, MINERAL.....	{ Chalk, magnesia (plaster off wall in emergency), solution carbonate of soda, emollient drinks, fixed oils.
ACONITE.....	{ Emetics, stimulants, external and internal, keep up external heat, keep flat on back.
ANTIM. TART.....	{ Vegetable acids, such as <i>tannic acid</i> , catechu.
ARSENIC .....	{ Freshly precipitated hydrated sesquioxide of iron made by adding magnesia to any iron solution.
ATROPIA.....	Same as Belladonna.
ARGENTIC NITRATE.....	{ Solution of common salt and demulcent drinks. Emetics.
BELLADONNA.....	{ Emetics—mustard flour in water; give physostigma or pilocarpine; cold to head.
CANTHARIDES.....	{ Emetics, emollient drinks, opiates by mouth and rectum, large draughts of water to flush kidneys.
CARBOLIC ACID .....	{ Any soluble sulphate such as magnesia.
CHLORINE WATER.....	Albumen, white of egg, milk, flour.
CHLOROFORM.....	{ Fresh air, artificial respiration (inclining head down, pull tongue forward), brandy and ammonia intravenously in leg, the <i>hypodermic</i> injection of 15 ℥ tincture of digitalis and $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain of atropine.
COLCHICUM .....	{ Emetics, followed by demulcent drinks. If <i>coma</i> be present, brandy, ammonia, coffee. Opium in large dose. Keep up external heat.
CONIUM.....	{ Emetics, followed by stimulants external and internal.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE...	{ Albumen, white of egg (4 gr. sublimate require white of one egg), flour, milk. Equal parts of lime water and milk. Emetics, or evacuate stomach by pump.

# POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.—Continued.

POISON.	ANTIDOTE.
CROTON OIL.....	{ Emetics; wash out stomach, followed by mucilaginous fluids, containing opium.
CUPRI SULPH.....	
DIGITALIS.....	{ Recumbent posture after emetics. Emetics and opium; give tincture aconite.
ELATERIUM.....	
HYDROCYANIC ACID.....	{ Demulcent drinks, enemata of opium, and external heat.
HYOSCYAMUS.....	
ILLUMINATING GAS.....	{ Fresh air and artificial respiration, with cold effusion. Ammonia by inhalation and intravenously in vein of leg.
IODINE.....	
LEAD SALTS.....	{ Emetics and demulcent drinks, starch or flour diffused in water, opium and external heat.
LOBELIA.....	
MORPHINE.....	{ Any soluble sulphate, either magnesia or soda, succeeded by emetics, and afterwards by opium and milk.
NUX VOMICA.....	
OPIUM.....	{ Stimulants externally and internally; external heat.
OXALIC ACID.....	
PHOSPHORUS.....	{ Same as Opium.
POTASH AND SODA SALTS.....	
STRAMONIUM.....	{ 30 grs. of chloral and 60 grs. of bromide of potash. Nitrite of amyl.
STRYCHNINE.....	
TOBACCO.....	{ Atropine hypodermatically till respirations number 8 per minute. Stomach pump, stimulants, external and internal, brandy and coffee, cold affusion, ammonia to nostrils, galvanic shocks, compelling to move about, artificial respiration, electric brush.
ZINC SALTS.....	
	{ Lime, not potash or soda.
	{ Sulphate of copper in emetic dose as chemical antidote. No oils. Emetics, and purgatives.
	{ Dilute acetic acid, citric acid, lemon juice, fixed oils, demulcents, vinegar.
	{ Same as Belladonna.
	{ Same as nux vomica.
	{ Emetic, stimulants external and internal, strychnine, external heat.
	{ Carbonate of soda, emetics, warm demulcent drinks.

# DISINFECTANTS.

CONDENSED FROM THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON  
DISINFECTANTS OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC  
HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

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## *For Excreta.*

(a) In the sick room: For spore-containing material: 1. Chloride of lime in solution, 4 per cent. 2. Mercuric chloride in solution, 1 : 500.<sup>1</sup>

In the absence of spores: 3. Carbolic acid in solution, 5 per cent. 4. Sulphate of copper in solution, 5 per cent. 5. Chloride of zinc in solution, 10 per cent.

(b) In privy vaults: Mercuric chloride in solution, 1 : 500.<sup>2</sup>

(c) For the disinfection and deodorization of the surface of masses of organic material in privy vaults, etc.: Chloride of lime in powder.<sup>3</sup>

## *For Clothing, Bedding, etc.*

(a) Soiled underclothing, bed linen, etc.: 1. Destruction by fire, if of little value. 2. Boiling for at least half an hour. 3. Immersion in a solution of mercuric chloride of the strength of 1 : 2000 for four hours.<sup>1</sup> 4. Immersion in a 2 per cent. solution of carbolic acid for four hours.

(b) Outer garments of wool or silk, and similar articles, which would be injured by immersion in boiling water or in a disinfecting solution: 1. Exposure to dry heat at a temperature of 110° C. (230° F.) for two hours. 2. Fumigation with sulphurous acid gas for at least twelve hours, the clothing being freely exposed, and the gas present in the disinfection chamber in the proportion of four volumes per cent.

(c) Mattresses and blankets soiled by the discharges of the sick: 1. Destruction by fire. 2. Exposure to superheated steam—25 pounds pressure—for one hour. (Mattresses to have the cover removed or freely opened.) 3. Immersion in boiling water for one hour. 4. Immersion in the blue solution (mercuric chloride and sulphate of copper), two fluidounces to the gallon of water.

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<sup>1</sup> A concentrated solution containing four ounces of mercuric chloride and one pound of cupric sulphate to the gallon of water, is recommended as *Standard Solution No. 3*. Eight ounces of this solution to the gallon of water will give a dilute solution for the disinfection of excreta, containing about 1 : 500 of mercuric chloride, and 1 : 125 of cupric sulphate.

<sup>2</sup> For this purpose the chloride of lime may be diluted with plaster-of-Paris, or with clean, well-dried sand, in the proportion of one part to nine.

<sup>3</sup> The addition of an equal quantity of potassium permanganate as a deodorant, and to give color to the solution, is to be recommended (*Standard Solution No. 2*).



*For the Person.*

The hands and general surface of the body of attendants, of the sick, and of convalescents at the time of their discharge from hospital: 1. Solution of chlorinated soda diluted with nine parts of water (1 : 10). 2. Carbolic acid, 2 per cent. solution. 3. Mercuric chloride, 1 : 1000; recommended only for the hands, or for washing away infectious material from a limited area, not as a bath for the entire surface of the body.

*For the Dead.*

Envelop the body in a sheet thoroughly saturated with: 1. Chloride of lime in solution, 4 per cent. 2. Mercuric chloride in solution, 1 : 500. 3. Carbolic acid in solution, 5 per cent.

*For the Sick Room and Hospital Wards.*

(a) While occupied, wash all surfaces with: 1. Mercuric chloride in solution, 1 : 1000 (the blue solution containing sulphate of copper may be used). 2. Chloride of lime in solution, 1 per cent. 3. Carbolic acid in solution, 2 per cent.

(b) When vacated: Fumigate with sulphur dioxide for 12 hours, burning 3 pounds of sulphur for every 1000 cubic feet of air space in the room; then wash all surfaces, including articles of furniture, wood, leather and porcelain, with one of the above-mentioned disinfecting solutions, and afterward with soap and hot water; finally, throw open doors and windows and ventilate freely.

*For Merchandise and the Mails.*

The disinfection of merchandise and of the mails will only be required under exceptional circumstances; free aeration will usually be sufficient. If disinfection seems necessary, fumigation with sulphur dioxide, as recommended for woollen clothing, etc., will be the only practicable method of accomplishing it. In order to secure penetration of the envelope by the sulphur dioxide, all mail matter should be perforated by a cutting stamp before fumigating.

**83** Rags used for wiping away infectious discharges should be burned at once. When there is an infectious discharge from throat or nose, use, in place of the usual handkerchief, soft cloths that can be immediately destroyed.

**84** A little disinfectant should always be kept standing in sputa-cups, bed-pans, etc., in the sick room. All excrementitious matter should be carried from the room at once, and should not be emptied in the common water-closet. A good plan is to mix it with sawdust and burn, or bury in a trench so situated as not to drain into any source of water supply.

# EXAMINATION OF URINE.

Prepared by JUDSON DALAND, M.D.,

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BASED UPON PROF. JAMES TYSON'S "HANDBOOK FOR PRACTICAL EXAMINATION OF URINE." SEVENTH EDITION.

In the examination of urine, the following are the steps found most convenient in actual practice. Observe:—

- I. The quantity passed in twenty-four hours.
- II. Color and transparency.
- III. Odor.
- IV. Reaction.
- V. Specific gravity.
- VI. Presence or absence of sediment, its quantity and character
- VII. Presence or absence of albumin.
- VIII. Presence or absence of sugar.

## HEAT AND ACID TEST.

The best test for determining the presence of albumin in urine is heat corroborated by nitric acid. To apply this test, fill a test-tube one fourth its depth with *perfectly clear urine*, to which, if it be not distinctly acid in reaction, a *drop or two* of acetic acid is added—only enough to make it clearly acid—and the fluid boiled over a spirit lamp. If an opacity results, the slightest degree of which becomes visible in a clear urine held in a good light, it is due either to *albumin* or *earthy phosphates*. If the latter, it promptly disappears on the addition of a few drops of nitric acid; *if albumin, it is permanent*.

Acetic acid is preferred to nitric for acidulating the urine, because not only is it true that a small quantity of albumin is dissolved by a large amount of nitric acid, but also that if a drop or two of nitric acid be added to a specimen of albuminous urine, so as to render it distinctly acid, it may happen, on boiling, that no precipitate will appear, although much albumin is present. This is because the serum-albumin is converted into acid-albumin or syntonin, which is not coagulated by heat.

## THE NITRIC ACID TEST.

This is best applied according to Heller's method. Upon a convenient quantity of pure, colorless nitric acid in a small test-tube, allow to trickle from a pipette, down the side of the inclined glass, an equal amount of clear urine, which will thus overlie the acid. If albumin is present, there appears at the point of contact between the urine and nitric acid a sharp white band or zone, of varying thickness, according to the quantity of albumin present.

Occasionally, a somewhat similar white zone is formed by the action of nitric acid on the mixed urates if present in excess, by which the more insoluble acid urates are thrown down. This zone might be mistaken for that of albumin, but the acid urates begin to appear, not so much at the border, between the urine and acid, as higher up; nor does the zone on its upper surface remain so sharply defined, but, while under examination, is seen to diffuse itself into the urine above. Further, the application of heat causes its immediate disappearance.

Rarely the urine is so concentrated that nitric acid forms crystals of nitrate of urea, which, however, are dissolved by the application of heat.

### THE PICRIC ACID TEST.

Into a test-tube, about six inches long, pour a four-inch column of *clear, transparent* urine; then, holding the tube in a slanting position, pour gently an inch of a saturated solution of picric acid on the surface of the urine, where, in consequence of its low specific gravity (1005), it mixes only with the upper layer of the urine.

As far as the yellow color of the picric acid solution extends, the coagulated albumin renders the liquid turbid, contrasting with the transparent urine below. For the action of the test, *there must be an actual mixture*, and not a mere surface contact. When, in consequence of the scantiness of the albumin, the turbidity is very slight, the application of heat to the upper part of the turbid column increases it. Then, if the tube be placed in a stand, the coagulated albumin will gradually subside, and, in the course of an hour or so, forms a delicate, horizontal film at the junction of the colored and unstained stratum of urine. No previous acidulation of the urine is required as the picric acid accomplishes this, if needed. Urates, peptones and vegetable alkaloids, like quinine, morphine, etc., are precipitated by picric acid from urine containing them, but, it should be remembered that the application of a *moderate* amount of heat will dissolve the ring thus formed.

### BY FEHLING'S SOLUTION.

Place a small quantity of Fehling's solution in a test-tube, and dilute it with about four times its bulk of distilled water, and then boil the mixture for a few seconds. If a precipitate occur, the test solution is worthless, and a fresh supply obtained. To the *boiling, diluted, fresh Fehling's solution* add the suspected urine, drop by drop, and if sugar is present, a yellowish or reddish yellow precipitate, the suboxide of copper, appears. Whenever Fehling's solution shows the presence of sugar in the urine, this result should be corroborated by the application of the subnitrate of bismuth, or Bötger's test, as follows:—

### SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH TEST.

Add to urine an equal quantity of liquor potassæ or soda and a pinch of ordinary subnitrate of bismuth, and boil: when, if sugar is present, the subnitrate is converted into the black metallic bismuth. If the quantity of sugar is small, the bismuth assumes a grayish hue.

Before applying either of the above tests, albumin, if present, should always be removed by the addition of acetic acid, boiling and filtration.

It should be remembered that occasionally uric acid, creatinin, etc., have the power of reducing Fehling's solution, and thus leading us to erroneously believe sugar to be present.

### THE PICRIC ACID AND POTASH TEST.

To a fluid-drachm of suspected urine, add 40 minims of a saturated solution of picric acid and half a drachm of liquor of potassæ. Boil this mixture, and, if sugar is present, a dark, mahogany-red color will be produced.

For quantitative work, perhaps the fermentation test can be most easily applied by the physician.

### QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF SUGAR BY THE FERMENTATION TEST.

Having taken the specific gravity of the urine, add a piece of compressed yeast about the size of a walnut, then place it in a warm place, about 80-90° F., for three or four hours, or until Fehling's solution shows no sugar. Allow the urine to cool to the original temperature, and again take the specific gravity. Multiply the number of degrees of specific gravity *lost* by .23, and the result is the percentage amount of sugar present.

# ASPHYXIA AND APNŒA.

(From *Potter's Materia Medica.*)

**FROM DROWNING.**—Remove the person from the water as rapidly and gently as possible, turn the face downwards for a moment, and depress the tongue, in order that water, mucus, etc., may be removed from immediately over the entrance of the windpipe. Give the patient plenty of fresh air, fully exposing neck and chest to the breeze, unless inclement. Turn gently on the face, one forearm being under the forehead, and raise the body up that the water may have free discharge from the mouth. Place patient upon the side and apply stimulants (ammonia, etc.) *near* the nostrils; or the cold douche, in order to excite respiration.

The above measures being ineffectual, convey the body to the nearest convenient spot, strip it carefully and dry it, and place it on a warm bed, with head and shoulders slightly raised, and at once employ one of the following methods.

**Silvester's Method.**—Pull the tongue forward, to prevent obstruction to entrance of air into the windpipe; produce expansion of the chest by drawing the arms from the sides of the body and upwards until they almost meet over the head. Then bring the arms down to the sides again, causing the elbows almost to meet over the pit of the stomach, and thus producing contraction of the chest. This imitation of the act of respiration should be continued at the rate of fifteen or sixteen times a minute, as in health.

**Marshall Hall's Method.**—The person should be placed flat on the face, gentle intermittent pressure being made with the hands on the back, the body turned on the side, or a little beyond, then on the face, and the same pressure, etc., continued as at first. The whole body must be worked simultaneously. The same number and frequency of these artificial processes of respiration should be employed as in the other method.

**The Michigan Method.**—Lay the body face down, the head upon the arm, and stand astride it, grasp it then about the shoulders and armpits, and raise the chest as high as you can without lifting the head quite off the arm, and hold it about three seconds; then replace the body upon the ground, and press the lower ribs downwards and upwards, with slowly-increasing force, for ten seconds; then suddenly let go, to perform the lifting process again.

Whichever process be employed, the effort to restore the temperature of the body must be maintained, the body being well rubbed in an upward direction with the hands, with warm flannels, etc.; bottles of hot water, hot bricks, etc., being applied to the stomach, the axillæ, the soles of the feet, etc., stimulants and beef-tea being judiciously administered when restoration is about taking place. The attempts at resuscitation must be persevered in for several hours, if necessary.

Laryngotomy or tracheotomy, with or without catheterization, or forced insufflations of air or oxygen, have proved successful, as also electro-puncture (Garratt).

In artificial inflation, always press the larynx and trachea against the vertebral column, so as to close the œsophagus and thus prevent the air entering the stomach.

**After Long Submersion is Recovery Possible?** According to Harley (p. 881), dogs kept under water  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minutes always died, if water had entered the lungs. If it had not, the trachea being plugged, they survived a submersion of 4 minutes. When persons rise after sinking they usually get some air, and less speedily come into a state from which recovery is impossible. The greatest period between the last inspiration and the stoppage of the heart is 4 minutes. Some think that no recovery has been made after complete cessation of the heart's action. We infer that after complete submersion for 5 minutes recovery is improbable, unless the person had been previously choked, or in a fainting state, so that no water entered the lungs. But in Anderson's case, the patient had been under water at least 15 minutes, and in Garratt's the time was variously estimated at from 15 to 60 minutes.

**When is a Case Hopeless?**—Harley says (p. 892): "If the eyes are open, the pupils dilated, the conjunctiva insensible, the countenance placid, the skin cold, frothy mucus round the nostrils and mouth, no attempt at respiration, and the heart's action inaudible (when the ear is applied to the chest), the case is hopeless."

**SIGNS OF DEATH.**—The following have been suggested as methods of deciding whether death has occurred:—

(a.) Tie a string firmly about the finger. If the end of the finger becomes swollen and red, life is not extinct.

(b.) Insert a bright steel needle into the flesh. If it tarnishes by oxidation in the course of half an hour, life may be considered not extinct.

(c.) Inject a few drops of Liquor Ammonie under the skin. During life a deep red or purple spot is formed.

(d.) Moisten the eye with Atropine. During life the pupil will dilate.

(e.) Look at a bright light or at the sun, through the fingers held closely side by side. During life the color is pink; after death a dead white.

(f.) After death a dark spot is said to form gradually on the outer side of the white of the eye, from drying of the sclerotic, so that the dark choroid shows through.

(g.) Putrefaction is an absolute sign of death. Better delay for it than run any risk of burying alive.

**FROM FOREIGN BODIES IN AIR PASSAGES.**—If round and smooth, invert the patient and strike on the back: laryngotomy: tracheotomy.

**OF THE NEW-BORN.**—Clean the mucus out of nostrils and throat; catheterize the trachea, and suck up the mucus. "Marshall Hall's method:" by placing child on abdomen, then bringing into lateral posture, repeating slowly and deliberately. "Schultze's method:" by placing the thumbs upon the anterior surface of thorax, the indices in the axillæ, and the other fingers along the back, the face of the child being from you; rotate the child, by swinging upwards, so that the inferior extremities turn over towards you. In a moment re-rotate to the original position. Do not support head or legs in the forward rotation; their bending upon or towards the abdomen gives a forced expiration.



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208	97.8	78.2	72	22.2	17.8
206	96.7	77.3	70	21.1	16.9
204	95.6	76.4	68	20	15
202	94.4	75.6	66	18.9	15.1
200	93.3	74.7	64	17.8	14.2
198	92.2	73.8	62	16.7	13.3
196	91.1	72.9	60	15.6	12.4
194	90	72	58	14.4	11.5
192	88.9	71.1	56	13.3	10.7
190	87.8	70.2	54	12.2	9.8
188	86.7	69.3	52	11.1	8.9
186	85.6	68.4	50	10	8
184	84.4	67.6	48	8.9	7.1
182	83.3	66.7	46	7.8	6.2
180	82.2	65.8	44	6.7	5.3
178	81.1	64.9	42	5.6	4.4
176	80	64	40	4.4	3.6
174	78.9	63.1	38	3.3	2.7
172	77.8	62.2	36	2.2	1.8
170	76.7	61.3	34	1.1	0.9
168	75.6	60.4	32	0	0
166	74.4	59.6	30	-1.1	-0.9
164	73.3	58.7	28	-2.2	-1.8
162	72.2	57.8	26	-3.3	-2.7
160	71.1	56.9	24	-4.4	-3.6
158	70	56	22	-5.6	-4.4
156	68.9	55.1	20	-6.7	-5.3
154	67.8	54.2	18	-7.8	-6.2
152	66.7	53.3	16	-8.9	-7.1
150	65.6	52.4	14	-10	-8
148	64.4	51.6	12	-11.1	-8.9
146	63.3	50.7	10	-12.2	-9.8
144	62.2	49.8	8	-13.3	-10.7
142	61.1	48.9	6	-14.4	-11.6
140	60	48	4	-15.6	-12.4
138	58.9	47.1	2	-16.7	-13.3
136	57.8	46.2	0	-17.8	-14.2
134	56.7	45.3	-2	-18.9	-15.1
132	55.6	44.4	-4	-20	-16
130	54.4	43.6	-6	-21.1	-16.9
128	53.3	42.7	-8	-22.2	-17.8
126	52.2	41.8	-10	-23.3	-18.7
124	51.1	40.9	-12	-24.4	-19.6
122	50	40	-14	-25.6	-20.4
120	48.9	39.1	-16	-26.7	-21.3
118	47.8	38.2	-18	-27.8	-22.2
116	46.7	37.3	-20	-28.9	-23.1
114	45.6	36.4	-22	-30	-24
112	44.4	35.6	-24	-31.1	-24.9
110	43.3	34.7	-26	-32.2	-25.8
108	42.2	33.8	-28	-33.3	-26.7
106	41.1	32.9	-30	-34.4	-27.6
104	40	32	-32	-35.6	-28.4
102	38.9	31.1	-34	-36.7	-29.3
100	37.8	30.2	-36	-37.8	-30.2
98	36.7	29.3	-38	-38.9	-31.1
96	35.6	28.4	-40	-40	-32
94	34.4	27.6	-42	-41.1	-32.9
92	33.3	26.7	-44	-42.2	-33.8
90	32.2	25.8	-46	-43.3	-34.7
88	31.1	24.9	-48	-44.4	-35.6
86	30	24	-50	-45.6	-36.4
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